iW-SDIO-UART Bridge Demo Board User Manual

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to explain the procedure to power-on and setting up the working environment of iW-SDIO-UART Bridge demo board.

1.2 Scope

This document describes the Hardware connection procedure to power-on, inserting SDIO-UART Bridge on the SD/MMC slot and establishes serial communication with PC/Laptop. This document also helps to perform the tests to verify the working of iW-SDIO-UART Bridge.

1.3 Overview

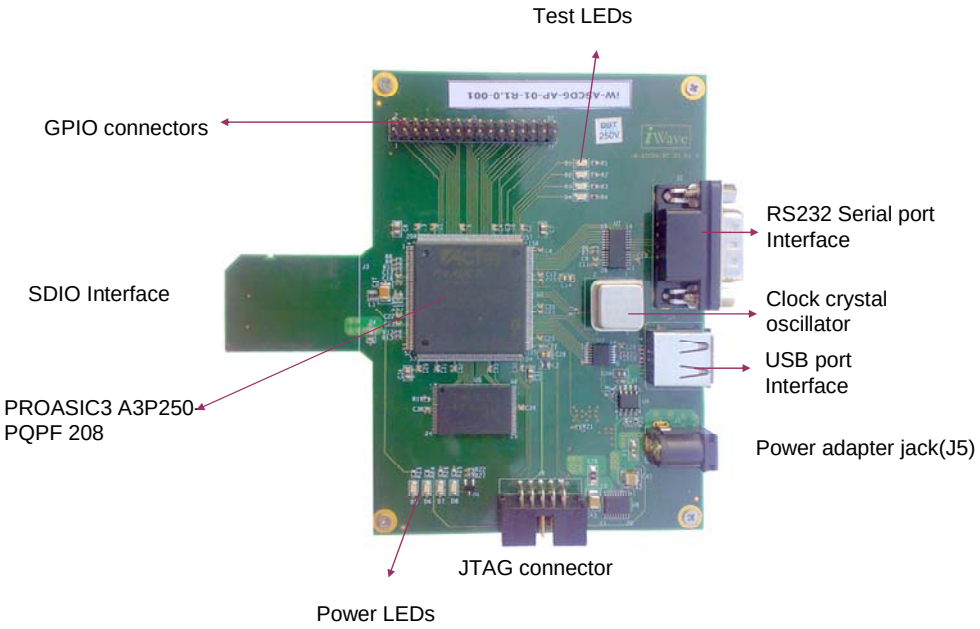

Figure 1: Detailed view of iW-SDIO-UART Bridge demo Board

iW-SDIO slave demo board can be used to evaluate SDIO to UART bridge, SDIO to USB bridge or SDIO to any custom logic/interface through expansion pins. The demo board also enables any designers seeking a development platform to validate their bridge cores. This versatility provides an ability to work with the SDIO bus and act as a useful bridge for target devices which require access to standard buses like UART, USB etc.

The demo board comes preconfigured with an iW-SDIO-UART Bridge hardware reference design.

Currently SDIO to UART bridge have been tested and proven using this demo board in Linux platform.

The SDIO interface supported by the bridging applications enables a low-cost and small size implementation. A typical application includes a communication link between SDIO interface and devices like UART, USB, PHS, Bluetooth and Wi-Fi etc.

1.4 Demo Board and accessories

- iW-SDIO-UART Bridge demo board
- DC 5V Power supply
- USB to serial converter cable

1.5 Software Requirements

- A Laptop with SDIO slot and having linux Ubuntu 8.10 OS
- SDIO-UART device driver (sdio_uart.ko file)
- Serial port application such as GtkTerm or any other serial port application
- Serial port application to test the demo board (sdio_rw.out file)

1.6 Platform highlights

iW-SDIO-UART Bridge demo board consists of the following:

- General.
  - Actel ProASIC3 (A3P250-PQFP 208)
  - 18.432 MHz Clock crystal oscillator
  - UART transceiver(MAX3241)
  - USB transceiver(USB1T20)
  - 4 power LED outputs and 4 test LED outputs
- Connectors and interfaces:
  - SDIO interface
  - Power adapter jack (J5)

- Flashpro3 Cable JTAG connector
- RS-232 serial port
- USB connector
- FPGA I/O signals through Expansion Connectors

2 iW-SDIO-UART Bridge Demo board

2.1 Complete demo setup

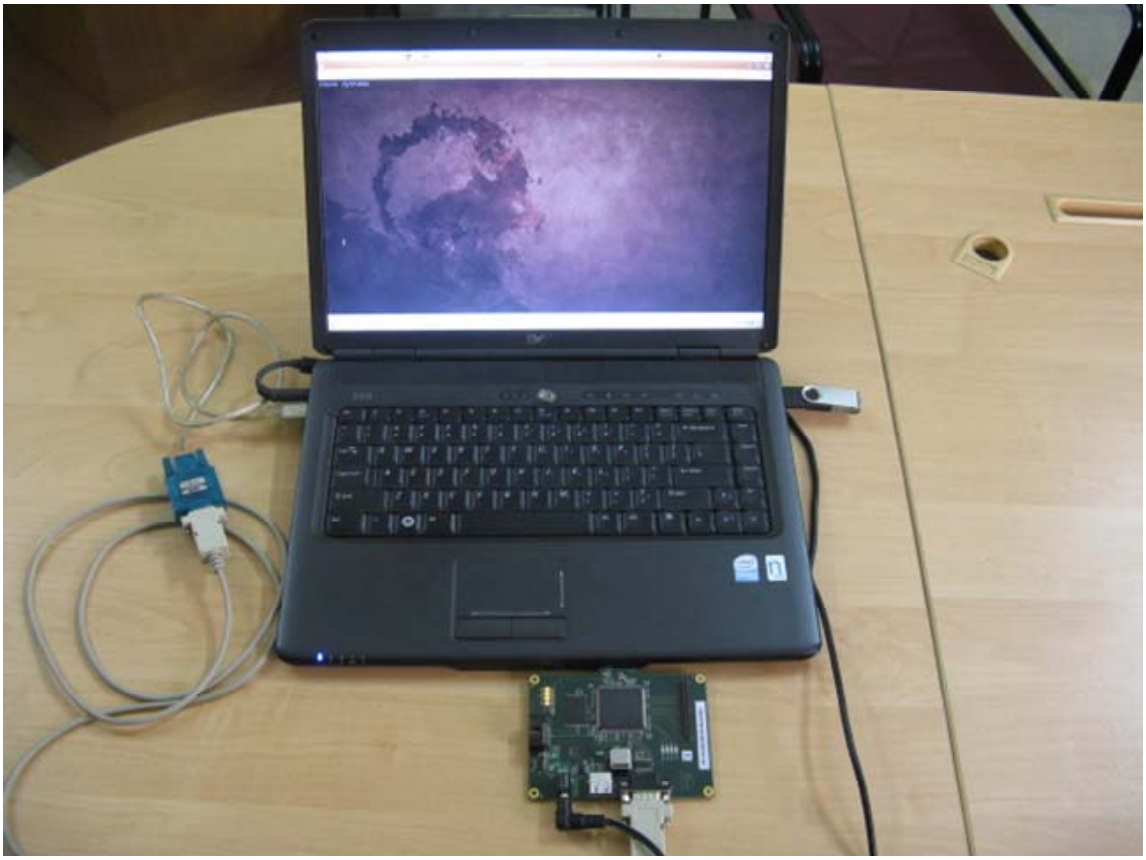

Figure 2: iW-SDIO-UART Bridge demo board setup

2.2 Demo Board Block diagram

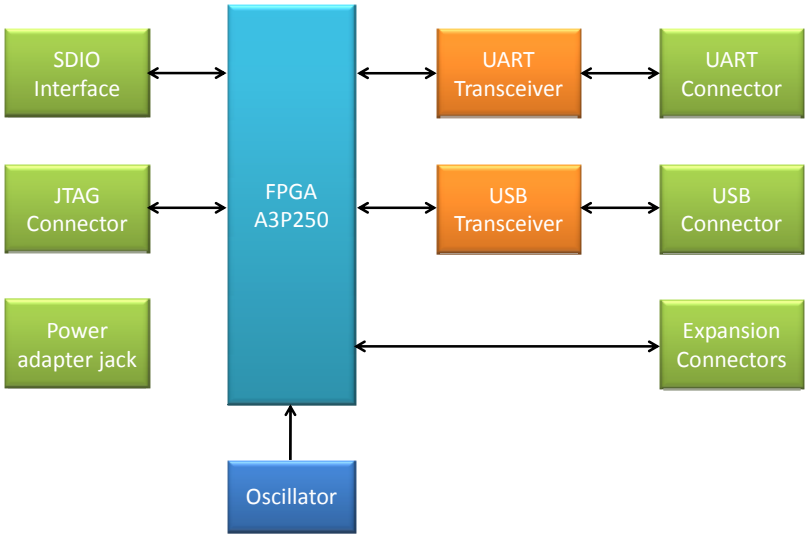

Figure 3: Block diagram of iW-SDIO-UART Bridge demo board

2.3 Description

2.3.1 SDIO interface

Physical bus interface takes care of the Command and data bus interface. It supports CRC checking and generation for both Command and data. SDIO Function0 registers and other registers are supported.

2.3.2 Oscillator

Clock crystal oscillates at 18.432MHz

2.3.3 UART interface

The UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter) provides serial communication capabilities, which allow communication with modem or other external devices, like another computer using a serial cable via UART transceiver (MAX3241) and RS232 protocol. It is capable of transmitting and receiving serial data up to 1Mbit/s data rates.

2.3.4 USB interface

USB was designed to allow many peripherals to be connected using a single standardized interface socket. USB is intended to replace many legacy varieties of serial and parallel ports. USB transceiver (USB1T20) is capable of transmitting and receiving serial data at both full speed (12Mbit/s) and low speed (1.5Mbit/s) data rates.

2.3.5 JTAG connector

Flashpro3 JTAG chain interface connected on this JTAG connector is used to program the FPGA by loading the programming files (STAPL/PDB).

2.3.6 Expansion connectors

GPIO Headers 16x2 are used for debugging on board FPGA signals.

2.3.7 Power adapter jack

Fixed-voltage versions TPS75233Q and TPS75215Q are used which provides 3.3 V and 1.5V, from the power input of 5V.

2.4 Pin outs of iW- SDIO-UART Bridge

The pin outs of iW- SDIO-UART Bridge is as shown in the table below:

Table 1: Pin outs of iW- SDIO-UART Bridge

iW- SDIO-UART Bridge PINS	A3P250 –PQPF 208 FPGA PIN numbers
sys_rst_n_i	113
sd_clk_i	30
uart_dcd_i	147
uart_ri_i	149
sys_clk_i	202
sd_cmd_io	12
sd_data_io [2]	8
uart_dsr_i	148
uart_stx_o	152
sd_data_io[1]	46
uart_srx_i	145

iW- SDIO-UART Bridge PINS	A3P250 –PQPF 208 FPGA PIN numbers
uart_cts_i	146
sd_data_io[0]	44
uart_rts_o	151
uart_dtr_o	150
sd_data_io[3]	10

2.5 Pin outs of GPIO

Table 2: Pin outs of GPIO

GPIO PINS	A3P250 –PQPF 208 FPGA PIN numbers
GPIO1	198
GPIO2	197
GPIO3	196
GPIO4	194
GPIO5	193
GPIO6	192
GPIO7	191
GPIO8	190
GPIO9	189
GPIO10	188
GPIO11	184
GPIO12	183
GPIO13	182
GPIO14	181
GPIO15	180
GPIO16	179
GPIO17	177

GPIO PINS	A3P250 –PQPF 208 FPGA PIN numbers
GPIO18	176
GPIO19	175
GPIO20	174
GPIO21	173
GPIO22	172
GPIO23	168
GPIO22	167

2.6 Pin outs of Test LEDs

Table 3: Pin outs of LEDs

LEDPINS	A3P250 –PQPF 208 FPGA PIN numbers
D1	161
D2	160
D3	159
D4	158

3 Quick Start

3.1 Software Installation

1. Copying SDIO drivers provided in to the Laptop which is running Ubuntu 8.10 OS.
   - Copy the drivers provided in to a memory stick.
   - Insert the memory stick in USB slot of the Laptop with Ubuntu. After insertion a USB device will appear on the Ubuntu Desktop screen.

     On clicking on that device will show all the contents of memory stick. Copy the driver sdio_uart.ko file, application sdio_rw.out file and script sdio.sh file and paste in to **/home/ubuntu** folder (In Ubuntu Desktop go to **Places → Home Folder**).

     Or it can be copied using command line. Open terminal in the Ubuntu which can be found in following path "**Applications → Accessories → Terminal**". Enter the below given commands.

     sudo cp /media/disk/sdio_uart.ko /home/ubuntu

     sudo cp /media/disk/sdio_rw.out /home/ubuntu

     sudo cp /media/disk/sdio.sh /home/ubuntu
   - Unmount the memory stick which can be done by right clicking on the removable disk and select "unmount volume" and remove it from the laptop.
2. Installation of the SDIO UART driver.
   - Open terminal in the Ubuntu which can be found in following path from the Ubuntu desktop "**Applications → Accessories → Terminal**".
   - Execute the sdio.sh script in the linux terminal window using the following commands.

     cd /home/ubuntu

     sudo ./sdio.sh

   This will install the SDIO UART driver. This can be verified by giving "lsmod" command.The driver installation verification is as shown in Figure 3.

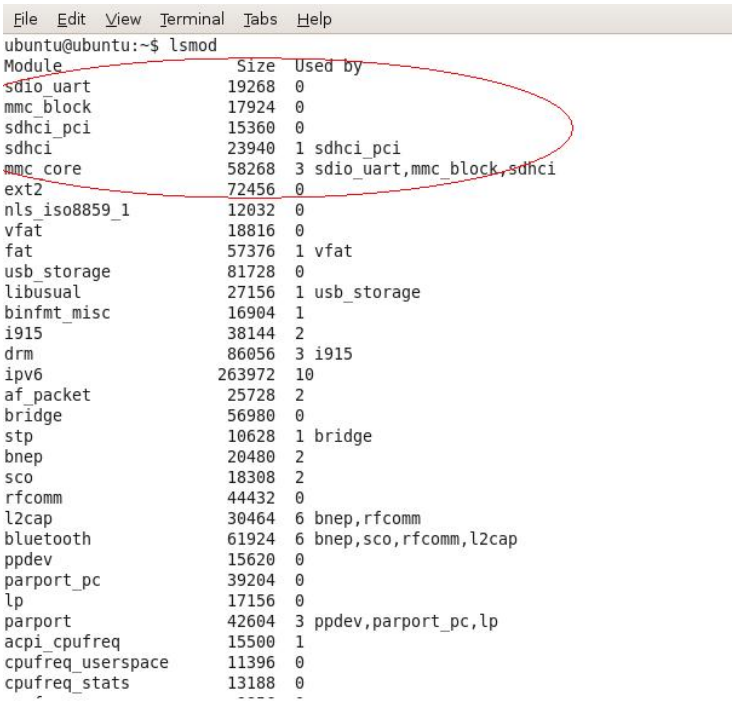

Figure 4: SDIO UART driver installation

3. GtkTerm Installation

- Provide internet connection to the Laptop.
- In Ubuntu Desktop, Open **Systems →Administration → Synaptic Package Manager.** It will open **" Synaptic Package Manager "** window.
- Open **Settings → Repositories** in the **Synaptic Package Manager** window.It will open **"Software Sources"** window.
- Enable all the options under "**Downloadable from the internet**" in "**Ubuntu Software"** Tab.
- Enable all the options under "**Ubuntu Updates**" in "**Updates**" Tab and then give "**OK**"
- Go to "**Edit →Reload Package Information**" in " **Synaptic Package Manager** " window.It will update all the downloadable package information.
- Exit the " **Synaptic Package Manager** " window.
- Go to "**Applications → Accessories → Terminal**" in Ubuntu Desktop.

  Give following command to install gtkterm in the Terminal.

  sudo apt-get install gtkterm

  Installation can be verified by giving sudo gtkterm command in the terminal.

3.2 GtkTerm Settings

GtkTerm Settings are done in the Laptop runnning with Ubuntu. This application is used for the Demo board serial data transfer testing.

- Open a terminal window in the Ubuntu, which is found in the following path

  Applications → Accessories → Terminal

  Give following command in the terminal

  sudo gtkterm

  This will launch GtkTerm application.

- Do following settings in the GtkTerm.

  Open **Configuration → Port** in the GtkTerm.

  Port - /dev/ttyUSB0

  Speed - 9600

  Bits - 8

  Parity - None

  Stop bits - 1

  Flow control - None

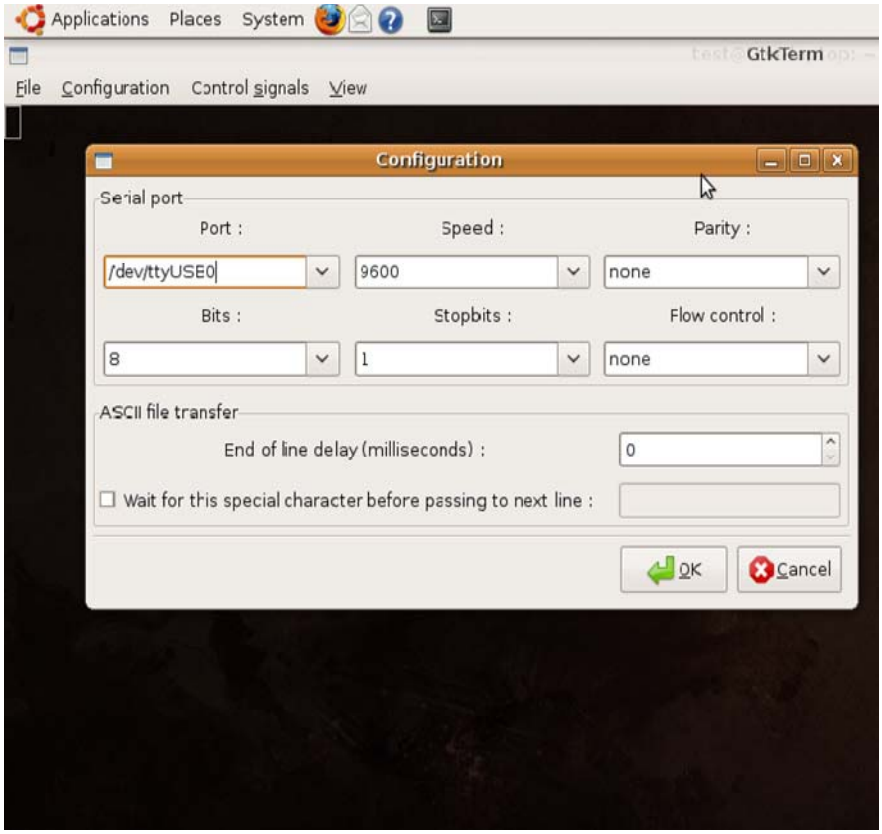

Figure 5: GtkTerm Settings

3.3 Demo board Testing Procedure

1. SDIO driver (sdio_uart.ko) is installed in to the Laptop which is running with Ubuntu. Installation steps are given in the section 3.1
2. Connect the RS-232 serial cable to the Demo board and other end is connected to the USB port of Laptop using USB to Serial converter cable and GtkTerm settings are made as given in section 3.2.
3. Power ON the Demo board by connecting 5V power supply to the power jack of the Demo board. Make sure that the power LEDs D6, D7 and D8 should glow in the demo board.
4. Insert the Demo board in to the Laptop (Running with Ubuntu OS) SDIO slot. While Inserting in the SD/MMC slot Laptop LED should glow. Make sure that card insertion LED (D5) and power LEDs (D6, D7 and D8) are glowing in the demo board. The prints can be checked in terminal window by giving "dmesg" command. The terminal print is shown in the figure below.

   "mmc0: new SDIO card at address 0001"

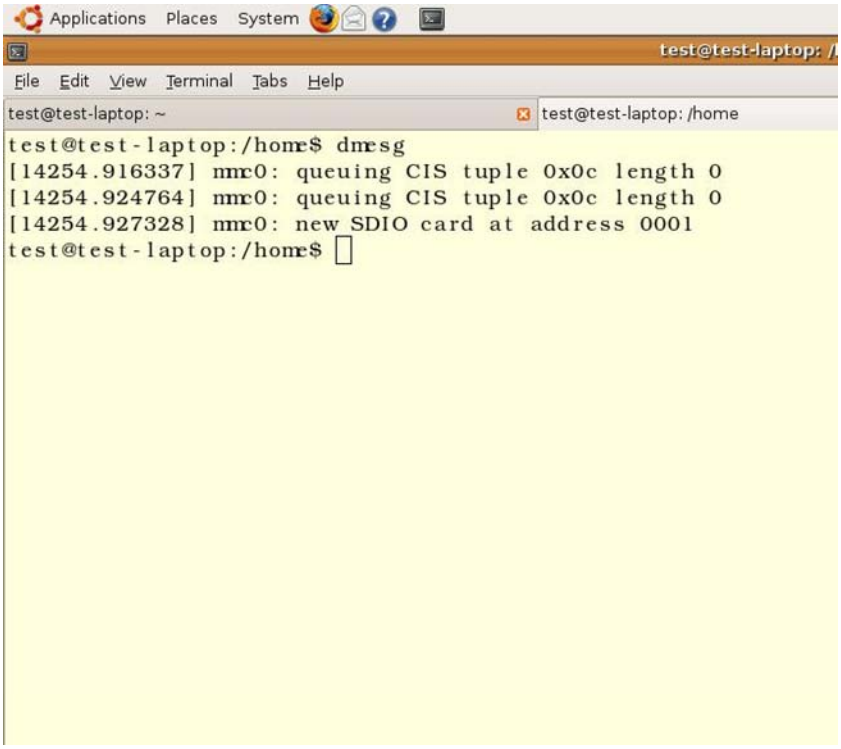
Applications Places System
test@test-laptop: /
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
test@test-laptop: ~
test@test-laptop: /home
test@test-laptop:/home$ dmesg
[14254.916337] mmc0: queuing CIS tuple 0x0c length 0
[14254.924764] mmc0: queuing CIS tuple 0x0c length 0
[14254.927328] mmc0: new SDIO card at address 0001
test@test-laptop:/home$

Figure 6: Card insertion log

In case this print is not received on the terminal indicates that Demo board insertion is not proper or software installation is not proper. In that case demo board is removed and re-inserted again after resetting it. Resetting is done by removing the power supply connected to the Demo board and connecting it again.

5. Testing Read Operation

   This test can be a simple character read operation or may be a file read operation.

   The driver installation will create node "**/dev/ttySDIO0**", this is a handle for the sdio – uart device.

   Here read operation refers to reading from "**/dev/ttySDIO0**" node.That is data will flow from Demo board Serial port (which is connected to USB port of same laptop using USB-Serial cable) to the SDIO slave device.

   - Character Read

     Open a terminal window in Ubuntu (In Ubuntu desktop go to **Applications → Accessories → Terminal**) and give following command followed by enter key.

     sudo cat /dev/ttySDIO0

This command will dump the incoming data from "**/dev/ttySDIO**" device (Sdio-uart device) on the terminal window (TM1).

Open a GtkTerm in the Laptop and follow the settings as mentioned in section 3.2.

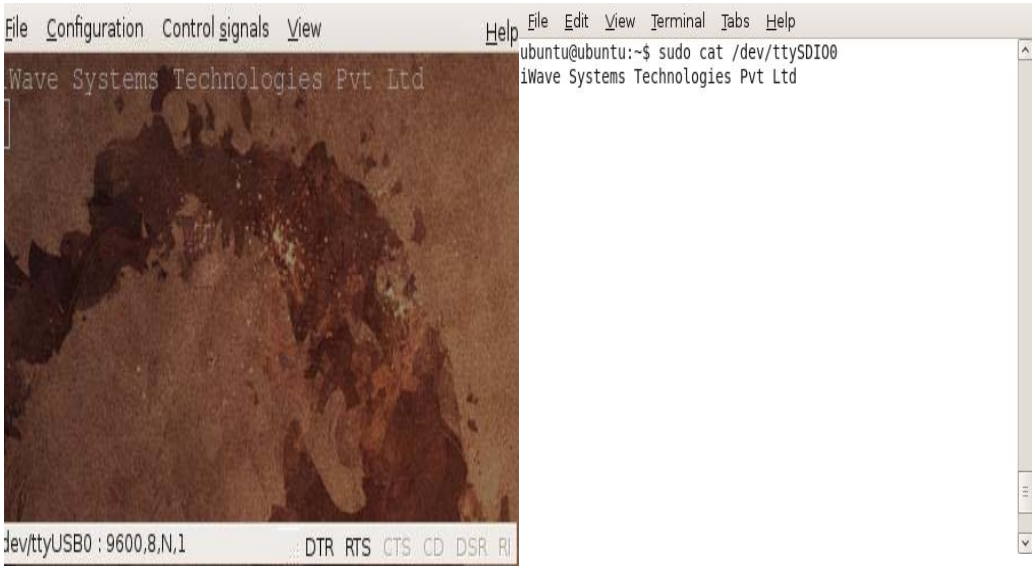
File Configuration Control signals View Help
Wave Systems Technologies Pvt Ltd
dev/ttyUSB0 : 9600,8,N,1
DTR RTS CTS CD DSR RI
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo cat /dev/ttySDI00
iWave Systems Technologies Pvt Ltd

Figure 7: Character read

Data input to the Demo board serial port is given by entering the characters followed by enter key in the GtkTerm application, since Demo board serial cable is connected to the Laptop using USB-Serial cable.The characters will appear in the Ubuntu terminal window (TM1). After completion of test "cat" command is killed by pressing **CTRL-C** keys in TM1.

- File Read

  This is tested by sending the file from GtkTerm and capturing that in the terminal window in Ubuntu.

  In the Ubuntu Terminal window (TM1), execute command given below followed by enter key, which will dump the incoming data in sdio device to a file "cap.txt".

  cd /home/ubuntu

  sudo ./sdio_rw.out /home/cap.txt 9600 0

  In GtkTerm, go to "**File → Send Raw File**"

  Then select any text file to transfer, on clicking "**OK**" will trigger the transfer.

Figure 7 given below showing procedure of sending dbg.txt file to the Demo module.After entering the command quickly file transfer should be started in the GtkTerm, otherwise application (sdio_rw.out) will be closed automatically.

In application sdio_rw.out, 9600 is the baudrate and '0' is for read operation.This read operation can be tested for higher baudrates (up to max 230400), but baudrate setting in the GtkTerm and sdio_rw.out application (need to pass desired baudrate as argument) should same.

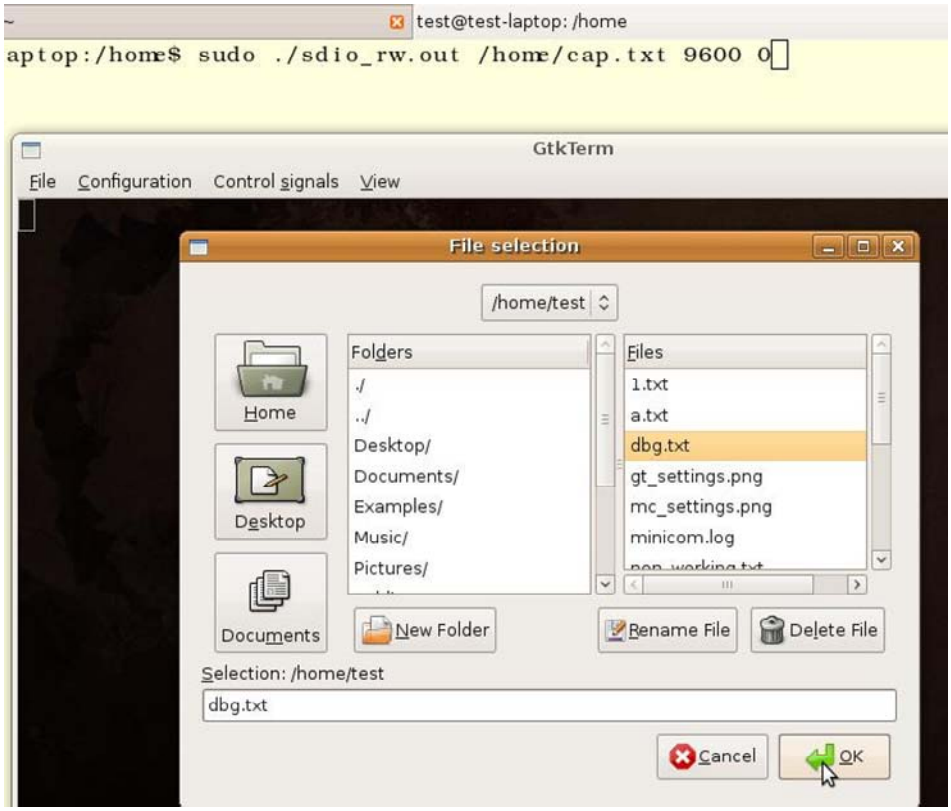

Figure 8: File transfer in GtkTerm

The captured file "cap.txt" saved in home folder (In Ubuntu Desktop go to **Places → Home Folder→cap.txt**) can be compared with the original file "dbg.txt" using text file comparison software or manually for verification.

6. Testing Write operation

Write refers to data dump to "**/dev/ttySDIO0"** device (sdio-uart).

- Character Write

Keep the GtkTerm settings made before.Simple character write operation can be tested by giving following command in the Ubuntu terminal.

sudo echo "abcd">/dev/ttySDIO0

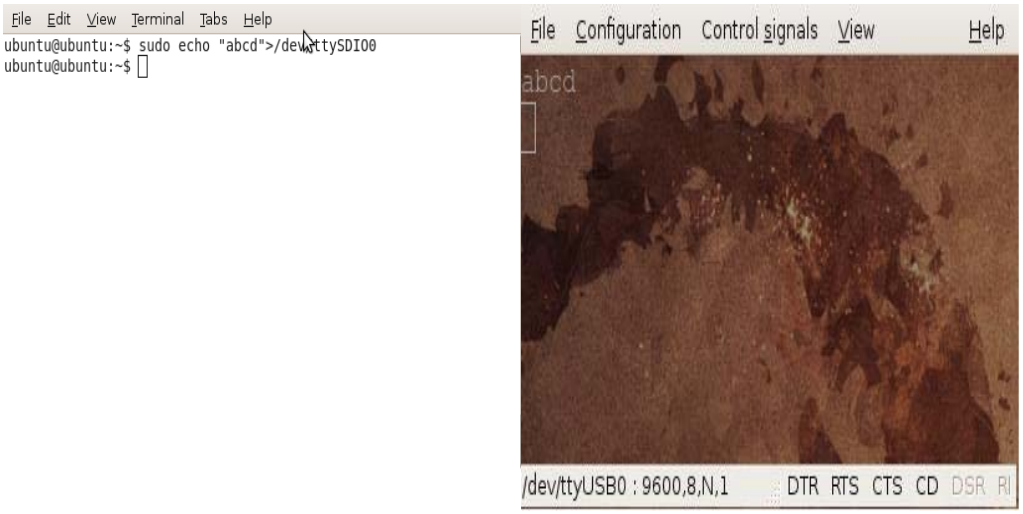

Figure 9: Character write

This command will dump the characters in to /dev/ttySDIO0 device.The dumped data will appear on the GtkTerm.Before giving this command make sure that GtkTerm is set to default baudrate (9600bps).

- File Write

  Do following settings in the GtkTerm as given in section 3.2.

  Write to the sdio-device is done by giving following command.

  cd /home/ubuntu

  sudo ./sdio_rw.out /home/cap.txt 9600 1

  Where cap.txt is the any text file present in the /home/ubuntu folder.

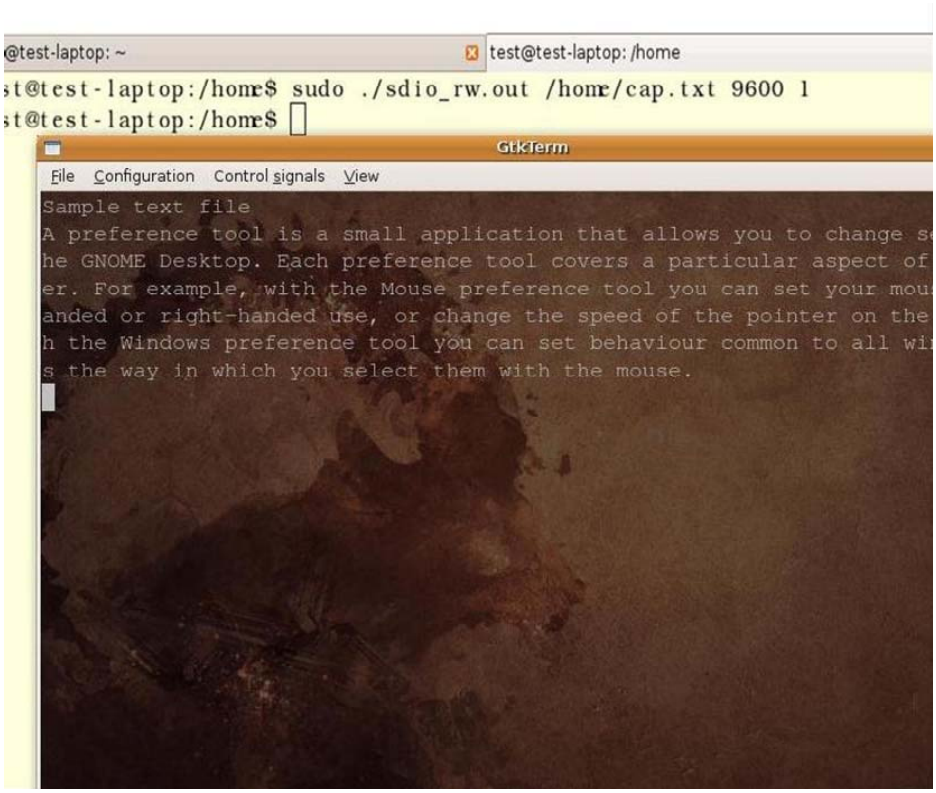
@test-laptop: ~
test@test-laptop: /home
st@test-laptop:/home$ sudo ./sdio_rw.out /home/cap.txt 9600 1
st@test-laptop:/home$
GtkTerm
File Configuration Control signals View
Sample text file
A preference tool is a small application that allows you to change s
he GNOME Desktop. Each preference tool covers a particular aspect of
er. For example, with the Mouse preference tool you can set your mou
anded or right-handed use, or change the speed of the pointer on the
h the Windows preference tool you can set behaviour common to all wi
s the way in which you select them with the mouse.

Figure 10: File capture in GtkTerm

Once data dumped in /dev/ttySDIO0 device will appear in the GtkTerm window.

This can be tested for different baudrates up to a maximum of 230400bps.But baudrate setting in the GtkTerm and sdio_rw.out application should be same.